BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF 3 LAKE SAMISH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, 4 Appellant, 5 PCHB No. 78-268 v. 6 STATE OF WASHINGTON, FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 7 AND ORDER AND ROBERT AND GWEN SMITH, ROSS AND DIANE MOLBERG AND 8 CHARLES AND GENE LONGSTRETH, 9 Respondents. 10

This matter, the appeal from the issuance of a permit to appropriate surface water from Lake Samish, came before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Dave J. Mooney, Chairman, Chris Smith and David Akana (presiding) at a formal hearing on April 23, 1979 in Seattle.

Appellant was represented by Bruce Harris, its Chairman, and Eric Nasburg; respondent-permittees were represented by their attorney, Joel Haggard; respondent department was represented by Robert Mack, Assistant Attorney General.

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Having heard the testimony, having examined the exhibits, and having considered the contentions of the parties, the Board makes these FINDINGS OF FACT

Ι

This matter is the appeal by Lake Samish Community Association (hereinafter referred to as "appellant") of a decision by the Department of Ecology (hereinafter referred to as "department") to issue a Surface Water Permit (No. S1-22926P) to the Smiths, Molbergs and Longstreths (hereinafter referred to as "permittees").

ΙI

Permittees applied to the department for the withdrawal of water from Lake Samish in the amount of 0.22 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 161 acre-feet per year for a community domestic water supply for a 120 lot proposed subdivision. The department published notice of the application but did not receive any protest thereto until after the protest period when many letters indicating concern about the application were received and considered by the department.

III

Lake Samish is 826 acres in area and is designated class AA, which indicates "extraordinary" water quality. The lake flows into Friday Creek during seven to eight months of each year. Friday Creek is a source of water for the state's Samish Hatchery, which produces about three rillion fall chinook annually. The hatchery has available to it other

l. The waters of Lake Samish were not specifically classified under WAC 173-201-080. Consequently, the general classification provision WAC 173-201-070 applies, $\underline{1 \cdot e \cdot}$, class AA. The lake is classified by regulation rather than actual testing.

supplies of water.

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Based upon withdrawal calculations for 94 lots in the subdivision (later reduced to 89 lots), at a rate of twice the average water usage, respondent determined that this withdrawal would cause the lak-level to decline 3/8 inch during four summer months, if there was no water inflow during that period. Under normal conditions, the lake level would be maintained during the remainder of the year but outflow to Friday Creek would be reduced about 0.1 cfs. A consultant's conservative estimate of 1/2 inch maximum lake drawdown over a six month period assuming no rain, and a more realistic expected 1/4 inch lake drawndown with a 0.06 cfs reduction in flow through Friday Creek, compare favorably to the department's calculations. Even with the proposed withdrawal, Lake Samish will be retained substantially in its natural condition.

IV

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Both the Departments of Fisheries and Game did not object to the withdrawal requested in the application if it was reduced in amount and use for the purposes of domestic supply.

VI

After considering the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Whatcom County, the lead agency for the proposal, and the information developed by the consultants, Department of Fisheries, and its own technical resources, the department determined that there would be no measurable impact upon the water quality of Lake Samish as a direct or indirect result of the appropriation of water allowed by this permit. The department thereafter issued a permit for 0.15 cfs and 81 acre-feet

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER of water, which decision was timely appealed to this Board.

VII

Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings the Board comes to these CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The requirements governing the withdrawals of water are contained 1) is water in RCW 90.03.290 and involve four determinations: available; 2) will the water be applied to a beneficial use; will the appropriation impair existing rights; 4) will the appropriation detrimentally affect the public welfare? The evidence shows that water is available for domestic purposes, a beneficial use, and will not impair existing rights. As to the fourth determination -detriment to the public welfare--appellant contends that water runoff from the subdivion to the lake and human health considerations raised by such runoff to the lake requires further study by the department and reversal of the instant permit, relying upon Stempel v. Department of Water Resources, 82 Wn.2d 109 (1973). In that case, the State Environment Policy Act (SEPA) (chapter 43.21C RCW) and the Water Resources Act (WRA) (chapter 90.54 RCW) were held to apply to the water permit issuing process so as to assure that environmental values were given appropriate consideration in the decision and that pollution reentry

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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to a lake from domestic water use was properly evaluated. 2

Since Stempel, the SEPA guidelines established the designation of a "lead agency" to avoid jurisdictional conflicts and ensure environmental consideration by the appropriate agencies. While the department is an agency with jurisdiction and expertise, it is not the lead agency for SEPA purposes. Whatcom County, as the lead agency, is responsible for the EIS and for conditioning its licenses to prevent or mitigate any adverse environmental effects; the department must similarly condition licenses within its jurisdiction. Thus, appellant's concerns cannot be adequately addressed by the department in its approval of a water right permit; rather, appellant's concerns should be addressed to the County, which must issue several non-exempt licenses of broader impact and relevancy to appellant's concerns than the department's water right permit. We therefore conclude that appellant's concerns raised under SEPA does not prevent the issuance of this permit.

ΊI

With regard to appellant's contentions under the WRA, it was not shown that Lake Samish would not be retained substantially in its natural condition or that the existing water quality of the lake would be reduced. Respondents affirmatively showed otherwise. Further, appellants did not show that a water supply for the proposed plat was

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^{2.} Subsequent to <u>Stempel</u>, the SEPA guidelines were promulgated which exempted the appropriation of 1 cfs or less of surface water for any purpose from the threshold determination and EIS requirements of SEPA. WAC 197-10-170(2). The instant application before the department, which is a part of a series of actions, some of those being non-exempt, is no longer exempt, however. WAC 197-10-190.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

1	available from another source serving the public. Other provisions
2	of the WRA cited by appellant are not relevant to this permit review.
3	III
4	Appellant did not show any ground upon which the department's
5	substantive decision could be reversed. Accordingly, the department's
6	issuance of the surface water permit should be affirmed.
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8	Any Finding of Fact, which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law
9	is hereby adopted as such.
10	From these Conclusions the Board enters this
11	ORDER
12	Surface Water Right Permit No. S1-22926P issued by the Department
13	of Ecology is affirmed.
14	DATED this $2/\sqrt{1}$ day of $//7/\sqrt{1979}$.
15	POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
16	A Comment of the Comm
17	DAVE J. MOONEY, Chairman
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19	CHRIS SMITE, Member
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